NOVEMBER FASHIONS. hat the Barly Winter Promises

Gauda and Gowns. ois talk much alient fashiou's me the periodicity of styles, but s to me that fashions are com-They move in brequier and risin arons. The empire dress with us so recently that one would at have expected it for a considerable me again; but it has bobbed up seand so insistently that a fort-ago I was talking about it and pictures of it, and an now com-

and falling in very full hips, parhaps, or below. Simples makeful, but this inder the flabion from prov-conjurity of instances a clum-

to starting place of a loose a that envelopes the closer tentrons and falls to the feet reps the floor.

ist or no walst a complexity of foith in front, these taking a scent from the veriest apology and fullness pareding them-as evening frocks, and sooming mition to relegate them to the

is only in rese instances that there nything particularly protty about revised empire gowin, but they are sing a useful purpose; they divert nine making attention from the long The stream of in ou don't want any new ones made way. The doors of the high the is seeled. The newest dresses



of the best makers have hig and com-ical cape that might better be called capes and thus comind people who have studied untered history of the grotesque and distrated shapes that wind up the series of any one type of life when it has finished its development and get-ten into the death strangels of He "old age forms." The alcore has gone as as it can in certain directions, and it will take a new departure before a great while-a departure that pre-sup-

To pass from the abstract to the con-pute, there has been a great display of lars this week at the horse show. In pite of the fact that our winters grow progressively and distressingly militer, the society dames and dameds were out with sable busiders a foot or two deep ig and warming the sirirts of allor gowns. I mind ma of one of dull refision covered with the fur almost up to the kness. For you know, is long and helry, and et of it used in such a combinafor and in such quantities was most souther. The Russian blooms of this stewarting individual's operame was of fast green velvet, edged with fur and belted with a silver girdle. Over this name a red cloth junicet, short behind, pointed to front and turned back with entened with silver bintons. She d and pure white chrysenthemums at topse trimmed with fox fur and

It was at the borse show that New York women had their first chance of approducing intelligently upon the effect of the new flaring skirt that is being worn here by one, there by another, always wish a certain doubt and hesitancy. The new skirt is fitted closely at the hips, and it has more seam than it really knows what to do with. The purpose and effect of these is to make is stand out from the figure all sroupd, more particularly belief. It's rather a stiff looking article of attire, and I looking article of attire, and I doubt if its parade at the horse show increased its chance of winning popu-

The prettiest dress I saw, all things dered, was a plaid of coffee color and green on a white ground. I don't know that the combination sounds pretty, but it looked so with a deep per-colored border to edge the skirt, mil with black relvet at top and bot-The basque bodice was pointed back and front and had a nimute, square-corned tacket of plain copper-

colored cloth set in at the shoulder us and cut off at the bust. This acket fastened across in front with a oig copper-colored velvet bow. The ceves were two puffs with gauntlets. The hat was a large, copper-colored feit, with a duil yellow lining and trimmings of dark green and black plumes. I don't know how well worth while it is to tell about skating costumes, in view of the lociess character of the average modern winter, but I saw a very pretty one yesterday, designed for one of Vice President Morton's young daughters, who is an enthusiast in outdoor sports of every description. The frock was a soft bluish gray long napped wool, with a scamless back and a loose front, caught up and fastened on one side. Ostrich feather ruches trimmed the front and there were short jacket pieces of black relvet. The skirt was a short one with a velvet band at the bottom. Over the dress was worn a black velvet cape with velvet

puffs at the armholes. At a pretty reception given in Mrs. Cleveland's honor the other day a num-



probably as typical as any yet seen of the early winter styles. A tan brown silk stood out prominent in recollec-tion. It had a full bodice with a pointed yoke trimmed with golden brown velvet and from the point dropped a gathered length of silk which foll over the deep velvet girdle. The skirt was plain but had an uncommonly protty sweep and swing to it. A brown relvet toque was its millionry finish,

with suscepting brown plumes.

Mrs. William C. Whitney were a simple opsiume, but one that should not be allowed to fall into oblivion. It was a dusky green cloth trock with hints of brown in its abadows. The skirt had a deep band of sable far triuming, and the bodies had far revers. The alcoves had fir calls and the hat that lent point and finish was of black vel-ret with sweeping plumes. It is need-ful to add, perhaps, that Mrs. Whitney was in promenade dress and joined the little parts for five minutes only. The most beautiful thing the writer

has to show are the brocades. The richest are furs. The most novel are the course gauses. It follows as a matter of course that brocade, fur and gaure are combined in a good many of the Thanksgiving dance gowns. A somewhat unusual freek that was put ers in the hall, parlor, dining room, before me in a modiste's parlor yester-day was a white silk figured with thrysanthemums in show. The huge flowers sprang from long stalks that lost themselves in embroidered lisse flounces falling over the skirt at the foot. The low round bodice had one enormous sliver chrysanthemum at the left side, and a lisse flounce drooped about the shoulders. A Watteau plait sprang from above the girdle at the back and was edged with sable fur where it mingled with the train. The short sleeves were fur-edged, but the odd thing about the costume was the sable that bordered the tiny silver satin

Another unique dencing dress justifu-ished is a princess slip of pale creamy yellow taffeta: Over this is a loose waving trapery of lace failing to the feet



quaint little bodice jacket of gold and rose pink embroklery, very short, and with tasseled ornaments in front and

There's not so very much else that presses to be said except that one of the daintiest debutante's frocks yet designed is a pink chiffon slip embroidered with delicate fern frouds in pule green. The skirt has a broad reivet band at the bottom. The chiffon sleeves are a succession of puffs divided by relvet bands. ELLEN OSBORN.

Borrowell Jarley, I want to perform the surgical operation known as pulling your leg.

Jarley-You be off, or I'll perform the surgical operation known as putting a head on you. - Truth.

Two Different Functions Bressmaker-I have taken the liberty of calling on you about your wife's ac-



Col. Bilderwick (angrily)-Why don't you see my wife about it and not come

Dressmaker-I have several times, but every time I call she does nothing bus order new clothes. - N. Y. Herald.

What He Wanted. "Oh, that star is Mars!" cried the girl,

pointing upward. "All right," replied the youth; "she can have it. Give me the earth."-

A Thoughtful Soul.

Mrs. Dix-What are you buying the nightcaps for, Mrs. Hicks? Mrs. Hicks-For dear Henry; he often mentions taking a nightcup, but be

HOW THAT METER WORKED.

The Family Was Out of Town, but fe There was fire in his eye that morning he boarded an uptown elevated rail-

road train on his way to the gas office. "I've got them this time," he mut tered savagely, "and they will have a hard time in explaining the freaks of that meter, I am thinking."

The clerk in the gas office came forward to attend to the wants of Mr. B. a few minutes later. B. was mad through and through now. He had worked himself into almost a rage by thinking of the outrageous charge which the gas company had made.
"See here," he blurted out, "if this

company doesn't correct that bill, I'll have the whole business indicted for highway robbery."

The clerk picked up the bill which had been so spitefully thrown down, and examined it as calmly as if such outbursts were ordinary affairs. Then he went back and compared the bill with the books. He came back evidently in the same contented frame of mind. "Well!" from Mr. B., and the word sounded like the report of a gun.

"The bill appears to be all right," re-plied the clerk as calmly as before. "All right! Great Jehosaphat! See here, young man, that bill is for about the same amount that I pay in the winter, isn't it?"

The clerk examined the books again and replied that the last assertion was

"Exactly," continued B., "and in spite of the fact that my house has been closed up for three months and not a soul has been in it, my gas bill is just as big as it is when my family is all at home. What kind of a way of doing business do you call that?"

This was rather a tough one for the clerk, and there was a glean of triumph In the eye of the customer as the clerk hesitated. Would Mr. B. have time to go up to the house with an inspector to discover the leak?

"Certainly," he said, with the air of a man who has won an important battle. and then he made some sarcastic remarks about the "leak."

Mr. B. and the inspector examined the meter, and sure enough since the last record had been taken it had gone on industriously at the same rate as it had evidently been moving for the last three menths. Then they went on up into the kitchen and bedrooms. Everything look mystified, while Mr. B. became more exultant every moment. Matches were lighted and placed near all the joints, but without effect. The leak

still remained a mystery.
"It must be in the walls or ceiling," said the inspector at last, "and it must be found, or the whole blamed house might be blown up some day."

Mr. B. began to look uneasy. He opened the bathroom door, and the first thing he saw was a sickly looking flame of gas. The slats in the window blinds were partly open and the sunlight made the gas flame look pale. But there it was, turned on almost full force. The inspector saw it at the same time.

"That's a 6-foot burner, and it's burning about five feet an hour," he said

Mr. B. looked foolish. He made s mental calculation. Five feet an hour, twenty-four hours a day, thirty days a month, and three months, 2 gas bill of about fifteen dollars. He only uttered one word, and that began with a big B. Then he paid the bill and gave the inspector two dollars to say that the leak was due to the carelessness of the servants in the kitchen. - New York Tribune. Work in American Organs.

In the best New York factories every part of the organ is made on the prem-ises, and most parts are made by ma-chinery and finished by hand. Lumber for the keys is always housed for many years before being used, and all the wood used is first seasoned outdoors and then indoors. No nails are used under any circumstances in the frame, all fastening being done by mortise, dowel, dovetail or screw. All small hardware is either tinned or nickel plated. American organs are built up from actout ground frame or sill, so that subsequent displacement is impossible. The Europeans pile stones and bricks upon the bellows to help expel the air; American makers use iron weights. The long pedal keys are capped with white holly and the short once with ebony. Every piece of wood used in the entire organ is planed by hand, and is covered with from one to three coats of shellac to protect it from moisture.

These are only mechanical superiorities, but they are smong the first things to attract the attention of an unprofessional person, excepting always the electric appliances, which, if not strictly American inventions, have been brought to perfection here. The electric keyboard enables the organist to sit with bis manuals in any part of the building. far away, if desired, from the instrument. This has its advantages in any organ, but it is almost indispensable where an echo is used .- New York

The Madstone Fallacy

"The madetone story is going its rounds again," said Dr. Arnold at the Great Northern yesterday. "It is the property of this wonderful agent to stick to a raw surface of fleeb and suck the poison out of it—that is, the owners say so. As a matter of fact no organic sabstance can suck except by the aid of machinery. Again, in ninety-nine cases out of MG, the dog hites are harmless, and there is no poison to be sucked out. Thirdly, creduitly is one of the most offective cures in the materia medica, and ought to be used oftener where people

have no real disorders. The whole tra-dition of the madstone comes from the absorptive power of any anhydrous

porce, and, by a process akin to that of apillary attraction, the water that it has lost-in the course of centuries perraps it will soak up again when in contact with liquid. "If one wishes to know the action of

madstone let him put a piece of dry clay or shale to his tongue. It will stick. There is all there is to it. There are millions of tons of madstones in every state in the Union, and every famdy can afford to be without it. These stories of mysterious stones that have come from the far east, or that were bought at enormous prices from voodoos or hoodoos and wizards, are all hum-bug."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Earthquakes and Vegetation When people tell us that earthquakes are capital things we may reasonably be allowed to entertain suspicions regard-ing their sanity, but if they follow up their assertions with reasonable argument then we must perforce give them some attention. Signor A. Gioran has been collecting a number of observa-tions, from which he deduces that the effects of siesmic shocks upon vegetation are to favor a more rapid germination of seeds and a more rapid growth of the young plants, thus resulting in a greatly increased luxuriance. These results he believes to be due not to the direct influence of the tremog, but to three second ary causes, among which is the proluction of electricity, which always accompanies stresses in the earth's crust. In connection with this we may notice ome experiments by Professor A. Aloi, on the influence of atmospheric electricity on the growth of plants. From ob-servations made chiefly on Lactuca scariola, Zea mais, Triticum œstivum, Nicotiapa tabacum and Vicia fabs, he concludes that this influence is distinctly

soil has a similar influence on the germi nation of seeds.—Electrical Review. Better Late Than Never! "Don't put off until tomorrow what can and should be done today." is wise. If you have never used Zozo dont for your teeth, make a bee line to the druggist and get a bottle and begin to use it at once. "Verb. sap."

beneficial. Further experiments have

demonstrated that the electricity of the

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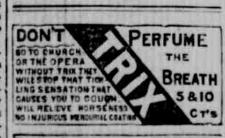
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was I. After a trip abroad, I returned
to my old home, married, and came
to New York to live. Within a year
my husband was dead, and
I was compelled to earn my own
living. Having some influence, and
being naturally adapted for such an



GRACE HENDERSON.

occupation, I secured a position as teacher in one of the public schools. The work is particularly trying to a person of sensitive disposition, and I felt that it was having its effect upon me. My nerves, usually very strong, had become so weak that the least unpublic securities would cause me the usual occurrence would cause me the

greatest annoyance.

"My strength began to fail me. My appetite was poor. My physician told me that my only hope of regaining health was to rest. My means would not allow of my doing such a thing, hence I had to find some medicine that

would tone up my system.
"I found such a remedy, and used it constantly for nearly five months.
When I began to use it I weighed but
103 pounds, which was some forty
pounds less than when I began teachpounds less than when I began teaching. In four months I gained thirty pounds and felt perfectly well, as shown by my picture. I am truly a convert to the benefits to be gained from using that wonderful medicine, Paine's celery compound."

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